Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 16.

Agricultural.

From the American Agriculturist.

Grafting and Transplanting Grapes.

A correspondent writes us that he has several roots of the common Fox grape, which he wishes to graft with improved sorts; and asks if he shall do the work at the same time and in the same way as for apple-trees. He also wishes to remove a large Isabella to a better location.

We are glad to see that the improving taste of our people will not let them rest satisfied with the old-fashioned grapes. There is a delicious sweetness and flavor in most of the new varieties, of which many people had before read and dreamed, but which they supposed could be enjoyed only by the owners of costly glass structures for raising exotics. We do not wonder, therefore, that so many thousands of the new comers are annually disseminated over the land. Nor do we wonder at the desire to engraft the old sorts with the new and better.—This work is easily done, though success is not as certain as with apples and pears. It may be done in the Spring, at the time of grafting fruit-trees in general, if the stock is cut off several inches below ground, and then well waxed over to prevent excessive bleeding. But it is more likely to succeed, if done later, when the leaves are nearly expanded, and the first flow of sap is mostly over, which occurs, in this latitude, from the 1st to the 10th of June. Saw off the stock smoothly below ground, split it in the usual cleft-manner, insert one or two scions, bind the stock firmly together if it does not adhere well cover with wax, and draw the earth over the whole, leaving one bud above the surface. If the weather is dry, it will be quite important to mulch the ground and shade the scions for a month or two, otherwise they will dry up and perish. When the stock is large and difficult to split, several gimlet holes may be bored in it two or three inches deep, and the scions inserted. Make the holes in the direction of the grain of the wood. Care must be taken to rub off the suckers which will spring up from the stock, and would otherwise rob the scions of their necessary food. If the scions get well established, they will make a growth from five to ten feet the first season, and will bear some fruit the second year.

We can hardly advise to transplant a large vine. The roots extend far and wide, and are very easily broken. If, however, one chooses to try it, take time enough. Take a leisure half day; begin at the stump, and uncover the roots for as great a distance as the branches would extend if laid upon the ground. Then, with a transplanting trowel and the fingers, follow out each root, lifting up the fibres carefully so as to break none. Then set it out as speedily as possible, so as to allow none of the roots to become dry, giving it the best possible soil. Cut out the oldest canes, and shorten the youngest to 5 or 6 feet. Mulch the roots for the first season, and water them if necessary to keep the vine from flagging.

A HATTER IN SEARCH OF RUSSIA FUR.

On one occasion a hatter named Walter Diddle, called to buy some furs of us. For certain reasons I was anxious to play a joke upon him. I sold him several kinds of fur, including beaver and coney. He wanted some 'Russia.' I told him we had none, but Mrs. Wheeler, where I boarded, had several hundred pounds.

'What on earth is a woman doing with Russia?' said he.

I could not answer, but assured him that there were 130 pounds of old Rushia, and 150 pounds young Rushia in Mrs. Wheeler's house, and under her charge, but whether it was for sale I could not say.

Off he started with a view to make the purchase. He knocked at the door Mrs. Wheeler the elder made her appearance.

'I want to get your Russia,' said the hatter.

Mrs. Wheeler asked him to walk in and be seated. She, of course, supposed he had come after her daughter 'Rushia.'

'What do you want of Rushia?' asked the old lady.

'To make hats,' was the reply.

'To trim hats, I suppose, you mean,' responded the old lady.

'No, for the outside of hats,' replied the hatter.

'Well, I don't know much about hats, but I will call my daughter,' said the old lady.

Passing into another room where Rushia the younger was at work, she informed her that a man wanted her to make hats.

'O, he means sister Mary, probably; I suppose he wants some ladies' hats,' replied Rushia, as she passed into the parlor.

'I suppose you wish to see my sister, Mary; she is our milliner,' said the younger Rushia.

'I wish to see whoever owns the property, said he.

Sister Mary was sent for and soon made her appearance. As soon as she was introduced, the hatter informed her that he wished to buy 'Russia.'

'Buy Russia!' exclaimed Mary, in surprise. 'I don't understand you.'

'Your name is Miss Wheeler, I believe,' said the hatter, who was annoyed at the difficulty he met with in being understood.

'It is, sir.'

'Ah! very well. Is there old and young Russia in the house?'

'I believe there is,' said Mary, surprised at the familiar manner in which he spoke of her mother and sister, both of whom were present.

'What is the price of old Russia per pound, asked the hatter.

'I believe that old Rushia is not for sale,' replied Mary, indignantly.

'Well, what do you ask for young Rushia? pursued the hatter.

'Sir,' said Miss Rushia, the younger, springing to her feet, 'do you come here to insult defenceless females? If you do we will soon call our brother, who is in the garden, and he will punish as you deserve.'

'Ladies!' exclaimed the hatter, in astonishment, 'what on earth have I done to offend you? I came here on a business matter. I wan't to buy some Russia. I was told you had old and young Russia in the house. Indeed, this young lady just stated such to be the fact, but she says the old Russia is not for sale.—Now, if I can buy the young Russia, I want to do so—but if that can't be done, please say so, and I will trouble you no further.

'Mother, open the door and let this gentleman pass out, he is undoubtedly crazy,' said Mary.

'By thunder! I believe I shall be if I remain here long,' exclaimed the hatter, considerably excited. I wonder if folks never do business in these parts, that you think a man crazy if he attempts such a thing?'

'Business! poor man,' said Mary, soothingly, approaching the door.

'I am not a poor man, madam,' replied the hatter. My name is Walter Diddle; I carry on hatting extensively at Danbury; I came to Grassy Plains to buy fur, and have purchased some beaver and coney, and now it seems I'm to be called 'crazy' and a 'poor man' because I want to buy a little 'Russia' to make up an assortment.'

The ladies began to open their eyes a little. They saw that Mr. Diddle was quite in earnest, and his explanation threw considerable light on the subject.

'Who sent you here?' asked one of the sisters.

'The clerk at the store opposite,' was the reply.

'He is a wicked young fellow for making this trouble,' said the old lady. 'He has been doing this for a joke.'

'A joke!' exclaimed Diddle, in surpsise.—'Have you not got any Russia then?'

'My name is Jerushia, and so is my daughter's,' said Mrs. Wheeler, 'and that I suppose is what he meant by telling you about old and young Rushia.'

Mr. Diddle bolted through the door without a word of explanation, and made directly for our store.

'You young scamp!' he said, as he entered, 'what did you mean by sending me over there to buy Russia?'

'I did not send you to buy Rushia, I supposed you were either a bachelor or a widower, and wanted to marry Rushia,' I replied, with a serious countenance.

'You lie, you dog, and you know it,' he replied; 'but never mind, I'll pay you off for that some day.' And taking his furs he departed, less ill humored than could have been expected under the circumstances.

WANTED TO KNOW.

The name of the tune which played upon the feelings.

If the cup of sorrow has a saucer.

In what form the phantoms of doubt appear.

What is the fine when people become intoxcated with happiness.

Why other men should not have a forge as well as a blacksmith.

How many men have bolted from the course of true love.

If any one has strangled who hung upon a doubt.

How many dutiful sons belong to Mother Church.

If the light of other days was gas or electricity.

The name of the Irishman who got to the top of the morning.

If keeping a fast day don't destroy many a brood of chickens.

If any one ever felt fatigued after the exercise of forbearance.

If the girl who clung to hope had'nt a slippery hold.

The 'Hoop' Disease.

The Petersburg (Va.,) 'Express' is responsible for the annexed. We clipped it from the editorial column of a recent issue;

"A new disease has made its appearance since the introduction of hoops. It exhibits itself only in cold weather, and then is only discoverable in cities where the buildings are warmed with furnaces. Two ladies were standing over a register the other day, talking and laughing, when one endeavoring to sit, was suddenly attacked and screamed violently. The other soon also tried to sit, and was attacked in the same manner. The explanation is that by standing so long over the register, their metallic hoops became heated to such a degree that when they attempted to be seated, it was like sitting on a *hot gridiron*. Of course they were not a great length of time in getting up again, and naturally enough uttered screams—all of which would be very mysterious to a looker on, unacquainted with the mysteries of hoops.

RE-ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

SPEECH OF HON. SIMON CAMERON,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN THE SENATE, MARCH 2, 1859.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, took up for consideration the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

MR. CAMERON. Mr. President I cannot vote for this bill. In my judgment, it is unwise to borrow money without providing the means for its payment. Let it be accompanied by a section changing our revenue system from *ad valorem* to specific duties, and I will vote for this additional $20,000,000 of Treasury notes.

I have been disposed, hitherto, to hope that something would be done for the industry of the country at the present session; but I am satisfied now that it is not the intention of this Congress, or of this Administration either, to curtail their extravagant expenditures, or to provide the means of payment. We are to live upon credit, and those who follow us will have to pay the debts contracted under this Administration.

The proposition of the very intelligent Senator from Rhode Island, to alter the form of collecting duties, was voted by the majority this morning as unconstitutional, upon the ground that it was in the nature of a revenue measure, and that such measures must originate with the House of Representatives. Its purpose was to prevent frauds; and its effect upon the Treasury would have been an increase of its receipts; but, in preventing frauds, it would also have benefitted, incidentally, the manufacturer, by keeping out of competition worthless and under-valued fabrics. Now, we are about to vote upon a measure which avowedly and openly raises revenue, in the shape of irredeemable Treasury notes. This measure will be voted constitutional by the same Senators who refused by their votes, this morning, to so adjust the present law as to make frauds impossible.

The Government should increase their income by a wise adjustment of the revenue system; but they come here and ask us to allow them to borrow more money. If they get this new issue, of course they will act as all broken-down merchants do—use that expedient for the present, and next year they will probably come for another batch of irredeemable notes. In his annual message, the President told us that he was desirous of changing the revenue system from *ad valorem* to specific duties, in accordance with the interests of his native State and with his promises made to her citizens. Does any Senator believe he was sincere in those promises? If he was sincere, then men will wonder how his call for the Cuban fund of $30,000,000 was so cordially supported by all his party. Will any one believe that the President was sincere in his recommendation when he gets no support for it in this body, when a large majority are his partisans, and many of them were the advocates of protection before they joined his standard? He would not himself be willing to admit a fact so discreditable to his power. And yet such is the truth. All of his friends are now doing all they can to prevent any action on the subject.

The organization of all revenue bills belongs, property, to the House of Representatives. It is known here, it is known at the other end of the avenue, that no loan bill can reach us from the House of Representatives, unless it is accompanied by an alternation in the tariff. This subterfuge is, therefore, resorted to. It is a part of that skilltul legislation which the well trained gentlemen who come from the section of the country where, they say, they have no sectionalism, always practice with signal ability. They can always find some mode of getting around the Constitution, when it suits their own purpose. They want no change in the tariff but they want money to carry on the Government; and the credit of the Government will raise money.

Yesterday, an amendment, originating in the Senate, changing the mode of merely collecting the revenue, was, in their opinion, unconstitutional. To day, it is constitutional to originate a loan bill in the Senate; for it has been discovered that such a bill, having passed this body, can be squeezed through the house of Representatives by the skillful use of its rules. In all the discussions on this subject, we of the North have been treated as not belonging to the country.

The honorable Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Hunter,] as well as the distinguished Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] have, in their discussion of the tariff question, endeavored to excite the prejudices of the people of their section by the alarming cry of taxation. They allege that the South is unduly taxed for the benefit of the North, in all revenue bills which even incidentally, or by accident, give protection to the manufacturer. They are highly honorable gentlemen, of acknowledged ability, and with long-standing reputation as statesmen.—They seem, too, to be sincere; and I should not venture to contradict what comes from such high authority without the most ample proof.—But, believing the facts would prove them to be in error, I have taken some trouble to have carefully examined the census tables in the report of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Guthrie's report on the finances for the year 1855 contains a number of important tables, compiled from the census of 1850. Turning to table No. 21, page 100, the population of each State and Territory is given, separating the slave from the free; and giving the former the benefit of Delaware, which is often classed as a free State, we have the following:

POPULATION IN 1850.

Free States,	13,465,576—58	per cent.
Slave States,	9,726,309 - 42	"
Total,	23,191,876—100	

Revenue derived from customs in 1849-50, (see table 12, page 82,) $39,668,686 42; equal per capita, $1,715.

Amount paid by free States,	$27,106,935
Amount paid by slave States,	12,561,933
Total,	$39,668,868

At page 100, table No. 21, you will find the following heading: "Amount of paying imports, less foreign paying exports allotted to each State, *based upon its productions.*"—These productions refer to the total *value of agricultural and manufacturing productions* of each State. They sum up as follows:

FREE STATES.

Per capita, $7 51, $101,222,351—68 per ct.

SLAVE STATES.

Per capita, $4 82, $46,829,224—32 " "

Total, $148,051,575

Here we find the free States and slave States showing the following ratio:

SHARE OF THE PUBLIC BURDEN PR. CAPITA.	
Free States,	58 per cent.
Actual allotment as above,	68½ " "
Excess,	10½ " "
Slave States,	42 " "
Actual allotment as above,	32½ " "
Deficiency,	9½ " "

Apply these figures to the revenue derived from customs:

Proportion due, per capita—free States,	$23,032,823
Actually paid by free States,	29,106,935
Excess paid by free States,	$4,074,112
Proportion due per capita, slave States,	$16,635,863
Actually paid by slave States,	12,561,751

Deficiency of the share due from them, twenty-five per cent.

The share of the burden of the free States, per capita, of income from customs, was $1 71 4; but they paid, per capita, $2 01; equal to twenty-nine and six tenths per cent. too much.

The share of the slave States was, per capita, $1 86.6; but they paid, per capita, only $1 29; equal to fifty-seven and six tenths per cent. too little.

Now let us compare some of the manufacturing free States with the strictly agricultural of the slave States. In the last column of table No. 21, we have the following heading: "Allotment per capita of the paying imports, less the foreign paying exports, as allotted to each State, based upon its productions."

From this column I select the following seven manufacturing States, with their rations:

Massachusetts,	$12 26
Rhode Island,	12 11
Connecticut,	11 48
New Jersey,	8 89
New Hampshire,	8 62
New York,	8 47
Pennsylvania,	7 31
Divided by 7)	69 14
Average per cent,	$9 88

Also seven agricultural States:

Georgia,	$4 52
Florida,	4 03
North Carolina,	3 36
South Carolina,	4 19
Alabama,	4 83
Texas,	3 76
Virginia,	4 37
Divided by 7)	29 06
Average per cent,	$4 15

Thus it appears that the seven manufacturing States consumed two and three eighth times per capita more of foreign products than the seven agricultural States did; and hence they paid two and three eighths times more than their per capita share of the burdens or taxation for the support of the General Government.

Notwithstanding these facts, the planting States of the South, and those who go with them, are constantly complaining that the tariffs have all been made for the benefit of the workmen of the North.

In the north every man is a laborer, and every man is proud of his pursuit. Every man there produces something for the benefit of the whole, and every man is a portion of the community. It is not so in the cotton States.—There they have two classes—one the free and the rich, and the other the slaves, who do the labor. I make these remarks because it is constantly said by southern gentlemen that we of the north are oppressing them with taxation for our own benefit. I have been told, too, that my State was a beggar here—that she came asking alms. Sir, I reject these assertions with scorn. It is not necessary for me to say anything in defense of that great old State which I represent—a State which has paid within the last twenty years nearly eight million dollars for education; whose people voluntarily taxed themselves to the same amount; a State where every man reads; where every man is a portion of the general community; where all are equal, and all intelligent; where her government has expended more than fifty million dollars to improve her roads and rivers; where her citizens have expended $100,000,000 to construct railroads, and to make her coal mines productive and profitable. Such a people require no defense from me. They can defend themselves. Their churches, their school houses, their cultivated fields, their substantial homesteads, their massive barns, their beautiful cities, their thriving villages, and their philanthropic edifices are monuments to their patriotism, their intelligence, their virtues and their greatness. They will stand as long as this Union shall last, and I trust that will be forever. That State, and her people, I repeat again, require no defense from any one.

The planting States, having possession of the machinery of the once powerful Democratic party of the Union, have moulded its principles to suit themselves, and, by the constant agitation of the slave question, have combined the whole South with them, in a position antagonistical to the North. The real interests of the grain growing States of the South are identified with those of Pennsylvania, and yet she receives sympathy only from a part of Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is time we were done with the negro question, so constantly thrust upon us by the cotton States.

From the date of the Declaration of Independence until now, Pennsylvania has been Republican. Republicans, as that term was understood by those who made the Constitution, and as it was understood and held by Jefferson Madison and Monroe, and the Republican party, before the North and South were arrayed against each other as sectional factions; before sectionalism became stronger than patriotism. Pennsylvania was then, and I hope will long continue to be, the Keystone of the Federal arch. Never failing in any emergency to respond to the call of duty, whether her aid was required in the tented field, or at the polls; whether for war or peace, Pennsylvania has always been true to herself and to her duty, as a member of the Union. What she has been she will continue to be. As an humble, but honored citizen of the State, I have been trained to believe that it is no less the duty of every citizen than of the President of the United States, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution; and this I construe to include the rights of the South no less than the rights of my own State. This I construe to embrace no less the rights of the cotton and rice planter of Carolina and Georgia, than the rights of the miner or manufacturer of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. I hold that we are one people, united by an identity of interest and of duty, and I again assure southern Senators that I, as an individual, and Pennsylvania, as a State, are now, and ever will be, ready and willing to preserve, protect and defend all and every one of their rights under the Conetitution, whenever and however they may be assailed, whether it may be by a foreign enemy or a domestic foe.

Having said this much, I will add that I was one of those known as the original Jackson men; that I was, and am, of the school of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Calhoun, and that I look to them, and to the Constitution for my rule of action. What, then, is the language of the Constitution? It says: the Congress "shall have power to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excise; to pay the debts and provide for the general welfare of the United States," and "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." Now, what is the construction which Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Calhoun, and the Republican fathers gave to these grants of power? Did they deny the power of Congress to pass a protective tariff? Was not the fact that the Parliament of England was opposed to the growth of manufactures in the colonies one of the chief causes of the Revolution? Did not Pennsylvania, by her Senators Morris and Maclay, demand, in the first Congress, protective duties? Did not Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Calhoun, all and each, advocate the encouragement of American manufactures, as conducive to the "general welfare?" Let not Senators be startled. I quote the words from the Constitution, and I will show them that they were properly and wisely placed there.—Did not General Jackson recommend a protective duty on iron, because it is an article indispensible to the "general welfare," for which we should not be dependent on foreign nations?

I will not take up the time of the Senate by quotations. I refer to the known and oft-repeated opinions of southern statesmen when they represented and spoke for the south; and I refer to their known opinions, because there are some who rely on the influence of their names to sustain the new theory of *ad valorems*—the modern bed of Procrustes, which regulates the "general welfare" by the length of party platforms. I profess to be practical in the business relations of life. I have great respect for the opinions and precepts of these great men. My purpose was not to cite their opinions as the rule which should at this time regulate our opinions; but I would show that they have all admitted not only the right to create, but the expediency of a protective tariff; and to insist that that which was right and expedient then, is now an indispensable necessity. I propose to do this, by contrasting the tariff enacted by the men who made the Constitution, with the tariff of the present day; the tariff of specific and protective duties, with the new system of *ad valorems;* the tariff which gave life to our manufactures, and created a body of American merchants, ready with their wealth, with their lives, and their honors, to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution; with the tariff which makes us debtors, dependent upon the caprice and financial policy of foreign bankers, and substitutes the agents of foreign manufactures for the American merchant; converting into mere money changers those who, under a wise regulation of our foreign commerce, would be the hope, the pride and support of our country in peace and in war; making them dealers in usurious interest, and shavers of notes, instead of dealers in the produce of our industry, giving to it life and energy.

The time was, when an American merchant could purchase foreign merchandise on credit. He gave his bond for the duties, and was enabled from his sales to realize the funds, not only to pay the duties, but to purchase American produce, which he remitted to his correspondents in Europe, in time to meet his payments. Then the British manufacturer furnished the capital, and commerce was a reciprocal exchange of the surplus products of labor. The American merchant bought British manufactures and paid for them with American produce.

It will be remembered, that in his speech on the tariff of 1816, Mr. Calhoun admitted the propriety of protecting the manufacturing interest which had been created by the war. It was not until after the election of John Quincy Adams, and the question of internal improvements by the General Government was made a part of Mr. Clay's American system, that the South rallied against a protective tariff as *unconstitutional*. The question then was not so much whether there should be a protection for American manufacture, as whether a large surplus revenue should be created, to be expended by Congress on internal improvements. Congress may have power to levy duties "to provide for the common defense and general welfare," and yet it may not be authorized to create a large surplus to be expended in internal improvements. I note this distinction to mark a period in our progress, and that I may call the attention of the Senate to the fact, that this part of Mr. Clay's system having been arrested by the movement of South Carolina, the payment of the public debt, and the transfer of the public money to the State banks by General Jackson, led to such an inflation of the currency, and gave such a stimulus to enterprise and speculation, that the States entered upon an expensive system of roads and canals, which led to an issue of State bonds, which became a new element in our foreign commerce, and which element it is the duty of the statesmen of the present day to study and comprehend.

Failing to obtain a renewal of its charter, the Bank of the United States sold its branches, and invested the greater portion of the proceeds in State bonds, and sent them to London for sale, to reinstate its capital. We all know that the London Bankers and the Bank of England exerted their influence, and, by the depreciation of the value of the State bonds, prevented their sale until, by the failure of the Bank of the United States, they were no longer fearful of its agency in placing our six per cent in competition with their securities. Having broken down the Bank of the United States, they permitted our credit to be so far reinstated that our railroad companies were enabled to purchase foreign iron with their bonds.—This has been done until we have accumulated a foreign debt of at least five hundred million dollars, the payment of the interest upon which and the continued importation of foreign iron, will soon create so large a balance against us that our condition will be much worse than a colonial dependant upon England; for I beg leave to remind southern Senators that our credit has become as much an article of commerce as their cotton. It is now used to pay for other merchandise, as well as iron and steel: and that this purchase of foreign merchandise with our bonds is a violation of the principles of trade, I beg to remind them that commerce should be a reciprocal exchange of the surplus products of labor, and that, by *exchanging our credit* for the products of English labor, whether it be in the shape of iron or other merchandise, we create a debt, the payment of the principal and interest of which, will subject us to all the contingencies which may at any time affect the money market of Europe.

I beg Senators to reflect for a moment on the cause and effect of the late monetary crisis, and to realize that the use of our credit in the shape of railroad bands is a new element of commerce unknown to Adam Smith and the other masters who taught them the science of political economy. I ask, if a protective tariff is wise and expedient when our commerce was an exchange of the surplus produce of our labor, is it not indispensable now as the only means of preventing a ruinous foreign debt? I beg to remind them again, that the effect of the *ad valorem* system of duties has been to change the system of our foreign commerce. We no longer have American merchants employed in the purchase of American produce to be exchanged for foreign merchandise. In their place we have the agents of foreign manufacturers, who invoice their goods at the cost of production—not at the commercial price in the foreign markets. These goods are placed in our Government warehouses until the agent can sell them by his patterns to the jobbers. These jobbers do not deal in American produce, but give their notes payable to their own order. These notes are placed in the hands of a broker, and sold at a discount, which discount the agent of the foreign house charges as a part of the price of the goods? Who, I ask, pays this discount? You all must see that it is paid by the consumer. The jobber pays the face of the note; the agent receives what the jobber pays, less the discount.

Would he sell the notes for such a price unless he had made himself whole by the price at which he had sold his goods? Surely not who, then, profits by this mode of levying our duties? The government does not, because this system favors a class of invoices charging the goods at less than their value in the foreign market. Is it not obvious that the consumer does, because he is compelled to pay the duties and the profits on what the retailers pay, which includes the shave on the notes in the hands of the broker? And what does the foreign agent do with the proceeds of these notes? Does he buy American produce? No. He remits specie and thus deranges our currency. The use of our credit in the shape of railroad bonds has created a balance against us, which, if the present system continues, will overwhelm us in irretrievable ruin. There is no hope of escape but in such an increase of the duty on iron as to prevent the further importation of the foreign article. If we estimate that the interest on our debt now payable in Europe be but thirty millions and our imports of foreign iron and steel be but thirty millions, (and the average for ten years has been forty millions,) and compound this sum for thirty years at six per cent interest, it

will be more than six thousand million dollars. The interest alone upon that sum will be more than three hundred and sixty million dollars per annum. Is it wise to continue a system fraught with such consequences? There is no hope of escape but in such an increase of duty upon iron as to prevent the further importation of it. I beg Senators to look on the map of the United States and upon the British and Mexican territory, which must and will be embraced in our system of internal improvements. I do not mean that we are to annex Canada or Mexico. I refer to them as a part of a system of improvement to be developed by American labor and enterprise. I would remind you that our railroads are the product of American labor; that if we manufacture our own iron, the entire profits of the labor and capital employed in their construction will be ours; and I beg you to pause for a moment and look on the magnitude of the interest to be developed, and the amount of capital to be created. If our progress be in the same ratio for the next thirty years that it has been for the last ten, our investment in railroads will be nearly or quite equal to the present value of the entire property of this country, and the profit on the labor of their construction will be thousands of millions of dollars.

In conclusion, I beg to remind Southern Senators that it is not a Pennsylvania, nor is it a northern question. It is a question of "general welfare." It is not a question between the North and the South as competing sections.—It is question between the North and the South the East and the West, as parts of one single interest, united as one people in competition with other nations, as independent parts of a system of international commerce. These great elements of wealth, *coal and iron*, are not peculiar to Pennsylvania. They abound in most of the States. They are the gifts of a bountiful and all wise Providence; and it is the interest and the duty of all the states to unite in promoting the end of their creation. In this union of interests and this development of our resources, the conflict between the North and the South will end in a common sentiment of mutual interest, and we will become, as it is our interest and our duty we should be, a united and a prosperous people.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 15, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

STATE CONVENTION.

The citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties of this Commonwealth attached to the People's party, and all others who are opposed to the unwise and extravagant measures of the National Administration, are requested to send delegates, equal in number to its representation in the General Assembly, to a Convention to be held at HARRISBURG ON WEDNESDAY THE 8th OF JUNE, 1859, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General to be voted for at the General Election in next October.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.
WM. B. MANN, Sec'y.

Mount Vernon Ladies Association.

We publish the following Appeal of the Vice-Regent of Pennsylvania, for the purchase of Mount Vernon, as a sacred duty we owe the memory of the great immortal chief whose remains are entombed in the hallowed grounds of Mount Vernon, now about to become the property of the patriotic Ladies of America. Several payments have been made and some purchase money yet remains unpaid. In no State in the Union is the name and fame of Washington more revered than it is in Pennsylvania. It was in the Western part of our State, then a wilderness, that he displayed those early and great qualities as a military chief, which prepared him for the more arduous conduct of the campaigns of the Revolution. So long as as the classic names of Brandywine, Germantown and Valley Forge, remain bright in the annals of history, will Pennsylvanians never forget the duty they owe to the memory of him, with whom the great chiefs of ancient and modern times bear no comparison. Bedford County was a County before the Revolution, and from her limits did many of her patriotic sons go forth, and take part in the battles of the Revolution. Over her ground did the young and beardless Colonel at the battle of Fort Duquesne, march at the head of his colonial militia. And here, in Bedford, for weeks, did the old chief, then President, make his head quarters, there being no necessity for his going further West, as the mistaken boys of the 'Whiskey Insurrection,' peaceably laid down their arms and submitted to the laws of their country. Many of our aged citizens remember him well, and delight to talk of their recollections of his personal appearance. &c. We hope our citizens will subscribe willingly to the fund for the purchase of the home and grave of the Father of his Country.

Miss ELLA WATSON of Bedford, has been appointed Manager of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association" for the County of Bedford, with power to appoint Assistants in different parts of the County, for the purpose of collecting money to aid in paying the balance of the purchase money due on Mount Vernon. Miss Watson will make an energetic Manger, and she intends to commence soon to solicit subscriptions in our place, but this should not prevent persons from calling on her and subscribing towards this fund. As soon as she makes her appointments for the County we will publish the names.

Read the Address of the Vice Regent for Pennsylvania annexed:

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—Chosen to represent, in this State, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, I venture to appeal to the generous and patriotic people of Pennsylvania on this day, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, for their aid, in unison with the people of other States, to complete the purchase of Mount Vernon, the place of his residence and tomb, and to secure it forever as a public and enduring monument of their unabated gratitude for his life-long services, and increasing veneration for his illustrious name. Gratitude to one whose life was so generous and exalted, veneration of an example, such as his, of virtues that have so elevated the character of a public man, may well enlist the deepest sympathies of the women of America, and embolden them to claim the aid, not of their own sex alone, but of every one who justly glories in being a countryman of Washington, and whose heart is moved by actions the purest and noblest that man can render to mankind.

The object of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association is to obtain, by voluntary contributions, a sum necessary to purchase and hold forever, two hundred acres of the Mount Vernon Estate, including the mansion where Washington dwelt and died, his tomb, the garden and grounds around them, and the landing at the Potomac by which they are approached.—To collect this sum, Vice Regents have been appointed in different States, with lady managers, associated committees of ladies, and advisatory committees of gentlemen, in the various counties, cities, and principal towns.—Every person by whom one dollar, toward this fund, is paid, becomes thereby a permanent member of the Association, and is inscribed as such in a record which will be preserved at Mount Vernon. Similar arrangements will be immediately organized throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and a public announcement will be given of the persons by whom subscriptions will be received, and the registry of names be made.

A large amount has been already collected, from places where these arrangements have been completed. The public press, so influential in good works, has lent its powerful aid.—Associations established for philanthropic purposes—the fraternity of Free Masons, to which Washington himself belonged; that of the Odd Fellows; the volunteer military companies and firemen, and numerous bodies assembling together for objects of utility and benevolence, have everywhere exhibited the deepest interest, and united in this noble effort with the most liberal spirit. Patriotic individuals have come forward, with prompt sympathy, to lead and encourage the several communities; and the cheering prospect is held out that this wide pervading spirit, spreading through all parts of our common country, is insuring complete success.

Into this alliance of generous fellowship Pennsylvania is now to enter. Always distinguished by devotion to works of voluntary benevolence, which is an inheritance blended with her name, she has besides, peculiar associations connected with Washington, which relate to the noblest incidents of his great career. It was in Pennsylvania that, on the day when the delegates from the colonies first met together, he appeared among them to join in the task of forming a common country. It was in Pennsylvania that, with unexampled modesty, and touching expressions of anxious but devoted patriotism, he accepted the command of a little army, scarcely formed, and resumed the responsibilities of an arduous war. It was in Pennsylvania that, amid the fiercest severities of winter, with troops almost famishing and naked, he partook their hardships, cheered their spirits, and kept them united to win the triumphs to which he afterwards led them. It was to his "fellow soldiers and faithful followers in the military line of Pennsylvania," that he expressed, when the war was closed, and with a mind deeply affected, his grateful sense of their attachment and aid. It was in Pennsylvania that he placed his all-conciliating name to the Constitution which has cemented the Union; it was here that he became its first and most illustrious President; it was here that he addressed to his country that memorable Farewell with which he closed his public and immortal career.

To ask, then, the women of Pennsylvania to unite with their sisters throughout the Union in this tribute to the memory of Washington—to appeal to all the people of Pennsylvania to give to this great object their generous encouragement and assistance—is but to solicit from them a patriotic service, to which they are called by associations connected with his memory that cannot be surpassed, nor hardly equalled, in any portion of that wide country which glories in his name.

LILY L. MACALESTER,
Vice-Regent for Penna., of M. V. L. A.
PHILA., Feb. 22, 1859.

RICH, VERY!

The *Gazette's* article last week attempting to make political capital out of the action of W. P. Schell in the Senate a week or two ago, on the extra pay question. (It will be reccollected that Schell last session voted for the $200 *extra pay.*) He offered an amendment to the appropriation bill that the pay should be *reduced* to $500, which *carried*, and in the evening, another member of the Senate, offered an amendment that the $700 *should be restored*, and Mr. Schell and all the other Locofoco members of the Senate *voted for the restoration!* So the bill making the pay $700 *was passed unanimously by the Locofoco Senate!* Mr. Schell is a queer fish, isn't he? And the *Gazette* is hard up for capital! Mr. Schell wanted the two hundred extra, last session, and after a few somersets this session, he shows by his votes that he still wants it! Plenty of other Locofocos, however, would like it just as well as Mr. Schell.

SENATOR CAMERON'S SPEECH.

We call attention to the able speech of Hon. Simon Cameron, in the Senate, on the re-issue of Treasury notes. Read it.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

On Saturday morning last, as Mr. Sam. Barnhart was driving his six-horse team with a very heavy load of flour and groceries from Chambersburg, through the "Narrows Bridge," about two miles east of Bedford, the timbers which supported the bridge gave way, and the wagon, with four of the horses, was precipitated into the Juniata. The height from which they fell is about twenty feet, and the water at this place is about eight feet deep. Mr. Barnhart was walking near the middle leader, and the first intimation he had of the impending catastrophe, was the breaking of one of the rotten pine planks in the floor, which is not an unusual occurrence in that bridge. He had hardly time to look back, when the tremendous smash took place; but he urged forward the leaders, and the fifth chain and line fortunately breaking, succeeded in saving them.—He himself narrowly escaped. Many persons from the immediate neighborhood, astounded by the terrible crash, but easily guessing its cause, hastened to the scene of the disaster.—But there seemed to be no way of releasing the poor horses, three of which, helplessly entangled in the harness, were struggling in the water, with their heads only above the surface; the fourth had fallen back into the wagon.—No boat or plank was to be had to enable any one to reach them. But, luckily, a thin iron rod had been placed under the bridge, as a brace or girder. One end of this still hung fast to the side of the bridge; the other end reached the water not far from the horses.—Daniel Croyle swung down the rod, followed by Wm. Simpson and Andrew Mortimore, and with a sharp knife soon succeeded in cutting the harness from the horses, and enabled them to swim ashore. The horses were so much exhausted that they reached the banks with considerable difficulty. It is a matter of the greatest surprise to every one, that, stunned and bruised as they must have been by the terrible plunge, they were able to swim out at all.

When we arrived at the scene, it presented the appearance of a shipwreck, indeed. Boxes, barrels and bales were lying around in all directions, and the good old "ship," which had for so long withstood the fierce blasts of the Alleghenies, was fast filling with water. A great crowd of men and boys lined the river banks, some assisting at the wreck, and others eagerly discussing the catastrophe in all its possible phases. Sheriff Moore having with his usual promptitude procured a rope and pulley, succeeded in drawing up a considerable quantity of the flour in a tolerably sound condition. A boat was soon brought, and this, with a raft, hastily constructed, brought the remainder of the flour from the wreck, some of it considerably damaged by the water. About four barrels of flour and several boxes of tin are all that remain in the bottom of the river.

Mr. Barnhart's loss cannot be less than five hundred dollars. Four fine, large horses are much injured, in all probability crippled forever. The loss on the flour is not much less than one hundred dollars. The Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike Co. will, no doubt, promptly and amply compensate him for the loss he has sustained; it is very fortunate for them that it is no greater. The accident can be attributed to nothing but the culpable negligence and stupidity of the persons who built the bridge. The timbers when put in were old, and altogether too frail for the framework of a bridge. But it is alleged that the load was too heavy. Surely anyload that six horses can haul, a turnpike bridge ought to bear! We hope the company will go to work at once, take out the rotten timbers, and put this break-neck bridge in the securest possible condition, and subject the lives and property of their fellow-citizens no longer to such fearful risks.

We have no further time or space to record the numerous incidents of the wreck, ludicrous, affecting, aqueous, bibacious, or otherwise.—Our friend, Sam Amick, particularly distinguished himself as a bold and daring wrecker. But in attempting to put two barrels ashore at once, Sam fell into the water. The barrels swam ashore, but Sam sunk—for a time—in spite of the *life-preserver* in his coat pocket. After a few desperate plunges, he succeeded in reaching the bank, where he was greeted with the shouts of the multitude. Shaking the spray from him like a huge water animal, and slowly uncorking his life-preserver, he took a few vigorous pulls—thus compensating himself fully for all his toils and danger.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—We are sorry to announce the death of Hon. DAVID MANN, of this place, on Wednesday last. Mr. Mann was one of our oldest and most respected citizens. He was Auditor General of the State under Gov. Shultz, and filled other important public stations, and was considered one of the most prominent and talented men of that day. His funeral will take place to-day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

We will publish an obituary notice of his death in our next.

NEW FIRM.

The firm of A. Ferguson & Co. has been dissolved, Mr. Shannon retiring, and Mr. Wm. Manspeaker taking his place, under the name of Ferguson & Manspeaker. They have just received a large and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c. Our friend, Manspeaker, will do a good business in any branch he commences. He takes with the people. Their store is in the Post Office building. Call on them, see their stock, and purchase from them.

Packer Convention.

We clip the following letter from *Forney's Press* of the 11th inst., from Wm. J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset, containing the names of prominent Locofocos of Somerset to the call. Among them we observe the names of one or more brothers, we believe, of the principle editor of the *Gazette*. Several Locofocos in this place have contended that the name of W. J. Baer, Esq., was not authorized to the call in the *Press*, but Mr. Baer, puts that to rest in this letter.—Verily the Democracy have fallen on troublous times:

SOMERSET, April 5, 1859.

SIR: I was requested by a Democrat to send you the enclosed list of Democrats, which, though late, he desires should still be appended to the call for the 13th April Convention.

On account of a special court, to be held during the same week, it will not be possible for many persons from here to be at Harrisburg. You will find many Democrats here heartily with you.

I see it stated in several Democratic papers that my name is to the call without authority. Justice to you and myself requires me to say that my name is rightfully there, and it shall there remain. I hope the Convention will act with deliberation, and show the former Convention what a *Democratic* Convention ought, and can do.

Truly yours, W. J. BAER.

We, the undersigned, hereby authorize Col. J. W. Forney to append our names to the call for a Democratic Convention, to be held on the 13th of April next, as published in the Philadelphia *Press*:

Jno. F. Neff,	J. O. Kimmel,
Elias Benford,	H. L. Baer,
Henry Brubaker,	Cassamir Cramer,
John Neff,	Jacob Mier,
Geo. Parker,	Jas. H. Benford,
V. Hay,	Dan'l Baird,
Barnet Picking,	Jno. Carber,
Jno. J. Benford,	J. D. Miller,
Jno. Stahl,	James Parson,
Wm. Laing,	Frederick Gilbert,
T. Bantford,	David Knabel,

Jas. M. Marshall.

We copy the following from Forney's Press of the 11th inst. It appears that the Democratic friends of Mr. Bowman keep in faithful remembrance the beatiful pictures, among which was the *big chicken*, with which he was wont to illuminate the *Gazette*:

A Rapturous Eulogy of the Administration.

The Washington *Union* publishes the following gem, and we presume it will go the rounds of the Administration journals. Its reproduction by Gen. Bowman, indicates that he intends to conduct the *Union* in the same magnificent style for which the Bedford *Gazette* was distinguished; and the only wonder is, that it was unaccompanied in the *Union* by the favorite wood-cut of a rooster, two feet square, with which he formerly embellished the *Gazette* on all important occasions:

"THE ADMINISTRATION.—Hon R. J. Ryan, of Indiana, who was recently appointed minister to Bogota, was honored with a complimentary dinner at Indianapolis on the 29th ult.—He acknowledged the compliment in a handsome speech, concluding with the following peroration:

"'I give, in conclusion, as a sentiment,' said Mr. Ryan, 'the bright and spotless Administration of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.—When thrones are crumbled and dynasties forgotten, it will stand the landmark of our country's history, rearing itself amid regal ruins and nations' dissolution, a political pyramid in the solitude of time, beneath whose shade kings shall moulder, and around whose summit eternity must play.'"

AN OLD CITIZEN.—Maj. JAMES BURNS, of Juniata Township, in this County, was in our town on Tuesday, looking as young and active as many men of 70, although he stated that on that day he was *one hundred years and six months old.* He was, we believe, a soldier in the Revolution, and was at the battle of Brandywine. He is and was always one of our most respected citizens. His name will be seen in the list of applicants for license in our advertising columns, and he says that he has kept tavern uninterruptedly for a period of *seventy years.*

The late firm of Oster, Manspeaker & Carn, in the Dry Goods business, has been dissolved by limitation, Mr. Manspeaker retiring. The new firm will do business under the name of Oster & Carn. Mr. Carn settles the business of the late firm.

Oster & Carn will soon receive a lot of new goods, of superior quality which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

REMOVAL.—Capt. JOHN ARNOLD has removed his Hardware Store to West Pitt Street, in the white frame building attached to his residence, and formerly occupied by us as the "Inquirer" office. All persons wanting things in his line would do well to call on him, as he is an old carpenter, and knows good edge tools from bad ones, and always keeps the best.—Give him a call.

The late elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., have resulted gloriously for the opponents of sham democracy.

PETERSONS' CHEAP EDITION OF WAVERLEY NOVELS.—We have this day received ROB ROY, by Sir Walter Scott, being the third volume of T. B. Peterson & Brothers' new and cheap weekly issue of the Waverley Novels, by Sir Walter Scott. Giving truthful delineations of people, character and manners—ever upholding the cause of religion, morality and virtue, they should be welcome at every fireside where these precepts are taught. The great barrier, heretofore, to the introduction of these works, has been the high price at which they have been held, but this objection is being now overcome, by the publication of these works of Scott in such a form and at such a low price as to bring them within the means of all persons whatever. To Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, more than all other publishers are we indebted for this new feature in American literature. The works of Chas. Dickens, Chas. Lever, Mrs. Southworth, and many other popular writers, have been issued from their press in a cheap form, and their last enterprise is in giving to the public, the works of Sir Walter Scott, complete and unabridged, at the very low price of 25 cents for each work, or the whole series for Five Dollars. The adition embraces the whole of the author's works, and will be contained in 26 volumes, one of which will be issued on each succeeding Saturday, until complete. A full set will be forwarded, *free of Postage, by Mail*, to any part of the United States, to any one, by the publishers, on sending a remittance of five dollars to them, for the twenty-six volumes. At this low price, all persons should possess themselves of a sett, and we would take this occasion to advise all of our readers to make a remittance of Five Dollars at once, per first mail, to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, for the entire sett, who will send them complete to any one, *free of postage*, on receipt of that sum.

See advertisement of Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

MARRIED.

At the German Reformed Parsonage, in St. Clairsville, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. SAMUEL BARLEY, of Middle Woodberry Township, to Miss ELIZABETH FICKES, Union Township, Bedford County, Pa.

On the 27th ult., by J. M. Vanhorn, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL DEMETRIOUS WALFORD, of Bellville, Richland County, Ohio, to Miss ANNA ELIZA WALTMAN, of Friends Cove, Bedford County, Pa.

On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. ABRAM RESSLER, to Miss HONNER MARIAH PERDEW, all of Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

DIED.

On the 30 ult, LAURA, daughter of Samuel and Lavinia Defibaugh, aged 7 years, 8 months and 20 days.

It is with feelings of sorrow we learn the death of our little friend, Laura, noticed above. She died, leaving kind and affectionate parents, brothers and sisters, to mourn her loss. The scene was one that was deeply affecting to all those who saw it. A few minutes before her spirit was wafted home, her kind sister spoke to her of the Saviour, the Comforter in the hour of death—asked her if she would not like to die and go to Heaven were her sufferings would be no more. Her answer, in a sweet and distinct voice, was: "Yes! I would like to die, and go to meet my little brothers and sisters!" What comfort to the breaved family, to know that their dear little Laura has gone to that "land of pure delight" where angels and archangels surround the throne, interceding for her and us. A. F.

On the 10th inst., in St. Clairville, CHARLES MILTON GILDS, son of Rev. N. E. and M. M. Gilds, aged 8 years, 7 months and 12 days.

"From adverse blasts, and lowering storms,
His favored soul he bore;
And with yon bright angelic forms,
He lives to die no more."

On the 30th ult., Mr. JOHN HARKELRODE, Sr. of Friends Cove, in the 80th year of his age.

SHOE AND VARIETY STORE.

Ferguson & Manspeaker

HAVE just opened their new and splendid assortment of

SHOES AND BOOTS,

of every kind and description for Men, Woman and Children. Also, all kinds of goods except Dry Goods and Groceries, including a little of every thing that others don't keep.

Call, and see something new,
Everything of each a few;
Shoes at fifteen cents a pair,
And boots at prices quite as rare.

In the variety department are contained all kinds of Brooms, Brushes, and Dusters, Baskets, Buckets, Oilcloth for stairs and tables, Stationery of every kind, Hunting and fishing tackle. Shoe thread, binding, awls, pegs, knives, &c. Teas, Essence of Coffee, Salt, Pepper, raisins, pegs, dates, &c., &c., &c., all of which will be sold for cash or country produce.

April 15, 1859.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

Elias Gump, Esq., George Bowser, John Berkhimer, Daniel Barley, John W. Beeler, John Dickey, Daniel L. Defibaugh, Jacob Evans, Joseph Feller, Henry Fluck, John B. Fluck, David C. Foore, Daniel Horn, Lewis Koontz, D. S. Longenecker, John G. Minnich, Philip Morgart, John May, David Patterson, Henry Smith, John Shrader, John Smith, Daniel H. Wilt, Jr.

PETIT JURORS.

Peter Amick, John Aldstadt, George R. Barndollar, Daniel Beegle, John Bittinger, Sr. William Bowles, Peter Barton, John C. Calhoun, Philip Clark, William Chenowith, William Dicken, Wm. Gersuch, Joseph Hickman, George Ickes, David Karns, Levi McGregor, Shannon Mullin, Isaac B. Mock, Joseph Mortimore, Mathew M. Peeples, George Potts, Robert Ralston, John Riley, Ephraim Robison, John Shaffer, Jr. Abraham Solleuberger, Samuel Stivers, Josiah Smith, Philip Shriner, Robert M. Taylor, Cyrus Way, William Whetstone, David Walter, George Whip, Jesse Willis, Adam Weaverling, William A. Young, David Zimmers.

April 15, 1859

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at May Term (2d day) 1859.

T. McCauley & Co.	vs	John Davidson & Co.
Juniata School District,	"	Joseph Nicodemus,
John C. Rohm,	"	The H. C. & I. Company,
Henry Gates,	"	Milford James,
Joseph Gonden,	"	Wm. Shoemaker et. al.
Jonathan H. Dicken,	"	Jesse Dicken, Jr.
John W. Beeler,	"	M. Smith's Exor's.
Elizabeth Mason,	"	Wm. Derimore,
Isett, Wigton & Co.	"	Madara, King & Co.

S. H. TATE,
Proth'y's Office, April 15, 1859. Proth'y.

CAUTION!

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing a judgment note given by me to Abram K. Fluck, for $100, payable on the 1st April, 1860. and dated the 12th Feb. 1859, as I have a claim of $20 against the same.

April 15, 1859.* LUCY ANN DEYARMIN.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.
April 8, 1859.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet at Bedford, on *Thursday*, the 5th day of *May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Winter Uniform, (with plume) with arms and accoutrements in good order for inspection, and it is expected that all the members will be present. By order of the Captain.

WM. DIBERT, O. S.

April 15, 1859.

OLIVER C. CLARK, SAMUEL M. HALLER.

O. C. CLARK, & CO.,

FLOUR, FEED, GROCERY, AND Produce Store,

(*Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church,*)

CUMBERLAND, Md.

A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rica, Muscavado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickels in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in can, expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores.

Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

April 8, 1859.-1y.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN, is this day, dissolved by limitation. The books of the late firm, will be settled by Samuel Carn.

G. R. OSTER,
WM. MANSPEAKER,
SAMUEL CARN.

Bedford, April 1, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves, and will continue the business at the *old Stand, No. 1, cheap side*, under the firm of OSTER & CARN.

G. R. OSTER,
SAMUEL CARN.

To our patrons—thanking you for the liberal share of your patronage and confidence bestowed on the late firm, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of your custom, assuring you that we will always use our best efforts to ensure both your custom and confidence. We expect in a few weeks to receive a magnificent Stock of

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which we are determined to *sell* at the very lowest possible PRICES for CASH, or approved produce. So, get your tin ready, and "wait for the wagon."

Bedford, April 8, 1859.

I. O. OF O. F.

THE Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the U. S. having appointed Tuesday, the 26th day of April, inst., (being the Fortieth Anniversary of the founding of the American branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows,) to be observed by all the Grand and Working Lodges in the United States as "a day of thanksgiving to Divine Providence for the unexampled prosperity which has attended the order since its organization on this Continent," and the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Penna., having granted a dispensation to all the subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction, to celebrate the day as (in accordance with the laws of the order) they may deem best; Bedford Lodge, No. 202, contemplate holding on that day a procession in full regalia. Public exercises will be held in the M. E. Church at 10½ o'clock, A. M., when addresses suitable to the occasion will be delivered. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Neighboring Lodges are expected to participate in the exercises. A full attendance of the members is requested.

A. FERGUSON,
T. R. GETTYS, Jr.,
A. J. SANSOM,
Committee of Arrangements.

April 8, 1859.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May, next at the Court House, in Bedford:

The account of Jeremiah Shaw and Moses Shaw, ex'ors of the last will &c., of James Shaw, late of Monroe township dec'd.

The account of Philip Evans, guardian of Margaret Elizabeth Evans, minor child of William Evans, late of Monroe tp.

The account of Jesse Willis, ex'or of the last will, &c., of Jesse Willis, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Wm. Figart, adm'r of the estate of Michael Putt, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.

The account of Wm. Iams, administrator of the estate of Wm. Iams, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Daniel Shea, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob G. Dively, adm'r of the estate of Frederick Claar, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The supplemental account of Charles Hoyman, one of the adm'rs of the estate of Samuel Hoyman, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Philip Ickes, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel L. Russell, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Wm. Hotchkiss, late of Ohio, dec'd.

The account of Asa Stuckey, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Wm. Stucky, Jr., late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Alexander Helsinger, adm'r of the estate of George Replogle, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of R. D. Barclay, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Michael Devine, late of Baltimore, Md., dec'd.

The account of Archibald Perdew, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Wm. Leasure, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.

The account of Amariah Wilson, ex'or of the last will, &c. of John Wilson, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of E. J. Diehl, adm'r of Sophia Mower, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The account of Uriah Conley, adm'r of the estate of Allen Conley, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of John S. Ritchey and Daniel Dibert, ex'ors of the last will &c. of Samuel Zimmers, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of David F. Buck, administrator of Frederick Smith, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, *Register.*

Register's Office,
Bedford, April 8, 1859.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand FRENCH BURRS of all sizes, and furnishes every article required by the milling trade. Complete satisfaction guaranteed for every article sold. Millers who prefer the solid BURR, by giving 4 to 6 months notice, can have their orders executed at the quarries in France.

Address WM. H. KEPNER,
Harrisburg, P. O., Pa.

April 8, 1859.-6m.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.

MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Shade Gap, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania.

W. H. WOODS, A. M., Proprietor and Principal.

Mrs. F. T. WOODS,
Principal of the Female Department.
J. ALFRED SHADE, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
ALBERT OWEN,
Lecturer on Art of Teaching & Phys. Geography.
Miss ANNA G. PATTON,
Teacher of Music, Drawing, Grecian and Italian Painting, and Fancy Needle Work.
DAVID M. BUTTS,
Teacher of the English Branches.
WM. M. WILLIAMSON,
Teacher of Mathematics.
Miss LIZZIE F. LYON,
Teacher in the Preparatory Department.
EPHRAIM BAKER,
Monitor.

The next session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of May. It holds out superior advantages to those seeking an education. The Board of Instruction is large, and composed of those who are thoroughly qualified for their profession. To parents and Guardians, who wish to place their children in a secure and healthy retreat, it holds out peculiar inducements. A NORMAL CLASS will be formed the present session, to which Mr. Owen, our worthy County Superintendent, will give lectures on the Art of Teaching and Physical Geography. In the COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, young men will be thoroughly qualified for the Counting Room. TERMS, for session of five months, $55,00.—Light and fuel also. Lessons in Music, French, Drawing, Painting and Fancy Needle Work, extra.

For further particulars address W. H. WOODS.

N. B.—By those desiring places, early application should be made.

April 8, 1859.—c

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 30th day of April, 1859 at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described real estate to wit:

All Defendants', John King and Thomas King's right, title and interest, being the two undivided third parts thereof, in and to one tract of land, containing 237 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story mansion house, 13 tenant houses, store house, ware house, one iron forge, saw-mill, coal house, large new bank barn, 2 frame stables and other out-buildings thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of James Fink, Jacob Steel, John Gates, and others, known as the Bedford Forge property.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 206 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Lucinda Piper and others, known as the John McInay tract.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 5 acres, more or less, with a log house thereon erected, on the waters of Yellow Creek; adjoining lands of Piper and Fink, George B. Kay's heirs and others, in the name of John King.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land, containing 402 acres, more or less, adjaining the Bedford Forge and others, in the name of Stephen Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 404 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Richard Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 404 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Joseph Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 409 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, known in the name of Samuel Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 424 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Alexander Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 413 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of John McInay.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 374 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of David Piper.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 385 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Timothy Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Israel Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 392 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Zachariah Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 421 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of John Boyd.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 429 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of William Davis.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 429 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Isabel Davis.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 441 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of William Piper.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 477 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of John Hardin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 442 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Ignatius Hardin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 434 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of James Wilson.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 2372 acres, more or less, about 100 cleared and under fence, with one charcoal furnace, one bloom forge, with four refining fires, one mansion house, one brick office and store house, ware house, 13 tenant houses, 6 stables, one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop coal house, iron house, and other out-buildings thereon erected; adjoining lands of James Eichelberger, on the North, Henry Gates and Eli Fluke, on the South and West, and Broad Top on the East—known as the Lemnos Iron Works property.

ALSO—One tract of land in Woodcock valley—known as the bender ore bank, containing 256 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Stephen Weimer and others.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land containing 33 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others; warranted in the name of Thomas and John King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 420 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of John Cheney.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 428 acres more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Maria Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 374 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Hannah Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 426 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of George F. Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Peter Swope and John King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 70 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Casper Fluck; known as the Fluck ore bank.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 15 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, known as the Daughinbaugh improvement.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining Martin Hoover on the west and others, being a part of the Dyke's tract.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining Martin Hoover on the east and others, being a part of the Dyke's tract; and all the above described lands situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John King and Thomas King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 80 acres, more or less, about 8 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of William A. Mock, Anthony Mock and others.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 7 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, barn, stable, saw-mill and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Allison, John Mock and others, all situate Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel M. Griffith,

ALSO—One tract of land containing 40 acres, more or less, about all cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of James Price, Henry Gates and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas King.

ALSO—All Def't Thomas King's right, title and interest, in and to three tracts of unimproved coal lands, one thereof containing 427 acres, more or less, in the name of Mary Montgomery, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., John Ford and others.

ALSO—One other thereof, containing 463 acres, more or less, in the name of Margaret Montgomery, adjoining the above described tract and others.

ALSO—One other thereof, containing 431 acres, more or less, in the name of John Montgomery, adjoining the above described tract and others, all situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County.

ALSO, one other tract of land containing 71 acres and 62 perches, Situate on Sandy Run, in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, James Patten, and John Cessna, being part of a larger survey made on a warrant to Mordecai Williams, dated August 14th, 1790, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas King.

ALSO, all Def't John King's right, title and interest in and to two tracts of unimproved coal lands, one thereof containing 427 acres, more or less, in the name of Peter Swope and John King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 70 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Casper Fluck; known as the Fluck ore bank.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 15 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others—known as the Daughinbaugh improvement.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining Martin Hoover on the west and others, being a part of the Dyke's tract.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining Martin Hoover on the east and others, being a part of the Dyke's tract, and all the above described lands situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry S. King.

ALSO, All Def't Henry S. King's right, title and interest, in and to three tracts of unimproved coal lands, one thereof containing 427 acres, more or less, in the name of Mary Montgomery, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., John Ford and others.

ALSO, one other thereof containing 431 acres, more or less, in the name of John Montgomery, adjoining the above described tract and others, all situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County.

ALSO, one other tract of land containing 71 acres and 62 perches, situate on Sandy Run, in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, James Patten, and John Cessna, being part of a larger survey made on a warrant to Mordecai Williams, dated August 14th, 1790, and taken in execution as the property of Henry S. King.

ALSO, one tract of land, situate in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, containing one hundred and twenty six acres, more less, about five acres cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered, adjoining lands of John Furrey, Dan'l Braumbaugh and others, and being part of tract of land, surveyed on a warrant in the name of William Montgomery, and known as the John Moore tract, and taken in execution as the property of Henry S. King.

ALSO, two lots of ground in the town of Clearville, fronting 120 feet on main street and extending back 173 feet to an alley, with a two story log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Rev. Thomas Heyden, on the East, and an alley on the West, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Matthew Murray and Sarah Ann Murray.

ALSO, one lot of ground in Water Street, fronting 52 feet on the turnpike road and extending back about 400 feet, with an Earthen and Stone ware Pottery thereon erected, adjoining Mrs. Susan Potter and others.

ALSO, all Def't's right title and interest in and to one other lot fronting 60 feet on the turnpike and extending back about 400 feet with a frame dwelling house, cabinet shop, frame stable and other out buildings, thereon erected, adjoining the above described lot, Daniel Bare and others, situate in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. G. Eicholtz.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Mock, Moses McIvane, Joseph Corle and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Lingenfelter.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Miller, John S. Hetrick and others.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 3 acres, more or less, unimproved, adjoining lands of Moses F. Marshall and Joseph W. Sleek, all situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story stone dwelling house, log grist mill, saw mill, tenant house and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Widow Reininger, Joseph W. Sleek and others.

ALSO, one tract of unimproved land containing 30 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of William Penrose, George Owe and others, all situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel W. Crisman.

ALSO, all the Defendants interest in and to a certain tract of land situate on six mile run, in the Township of Broadtop, adjoining lands of Duval, Williams, Anderson, Wilson and others, containing one hundred and five acres, more or less being part of a larger tract of land surveyed in the name of R. Foster.

ALSO, one other tract of land surveyed in the name of Septimus Foster, containing 18 acres and 30 perches, with the rights and privileges thereonto belonging, and situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William H. Irvine and Abraham Rothrock.

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Alias Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the same time and place, all the defendants, interest in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Broadtop township, Bedford County, bounded by lands formerly owned by Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton and James Cunningham & Co. containing 106¼ acres, more or less, and allowance of six per cent, with the appurtenances being the same tract of land known formerly as the Abner Horton tract, taken in execution as the property of William Patton.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

April 8, 1859.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 2d day of May, next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, April 8, 1859.

Notice to Creditors, Heirs, &c.

ESTATE OF JAMES WEMMER, DEC'D.—The auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County to distribute the fund in the hands of Mrs. Mahala Wemmer, administratrix of the estate of James Wemmer, dec'd, hereby notifies the creditors, heirs and all parties interested in said estate, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday the 15th day of April, 1859, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at his office in Bedford.

R. D. BARCLAY.

April 1, 1859. Auditor.

FOR RENT!

THE Store Room and Dwelling House now occupied by the subscriber. Possession given on the first of June next. H. D. PEUGH.

April 1, 1859.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons have filed petitions for license in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, of Bedford County, to be presented to said Court, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May, next, to wit:

Mrs. Mary Cook,	Bedford Borough,	Tavern.
John Hafer,	"	"
V. Steckman,	"	"
Jonathan Horton,	"	"
John G. Minnick,	"	Eating House.
A. G. Allen, Bedford Tp.		Tavern.
Jacob B. Anderson, Cump. Valley,		"
Jacob Snider,	"	"
Andrew J. Pennel, Colerain,		"
Joshua Filler,	"	"
Joseph Foller, Juniata,		"
Peter Kinsey,	"	"
Martin Feichtner, Harrison,		"
Catharine Tricker, Liberty,		"
J. A. Raum,	"	"
James Burns, Londonderry,		"
Jonathan Feichtner,	"	"
Andrew Adams, Monroe,		"
George Stuckey, Napier,		"
George W. Gump,	"	"
D. A. T. Black, E. Providence,		"
Joseph Fisher, West	"	"
John A. Gump,	"	"
Henry C. Laskley, Southampton,		"
Bernard O'Neal,	"	"
Peter Amick, St. Clair,		"
David Sleek,	"	"
George M. Colvin, Schellsburg Bor.,		"
John Robison,	"	"
Thomas C. Reighart Union,		"
Michael Weyand,	"	"
Henry Fluke, Middle Woodberry,		"
Wm. Pearson,	"	"
Jas. L. Prince, South	"	"
Frederick C. Mock, St. Clair,		"
George Megraw, East Providence,		"
James S. Beckwith Broad Top,		"
George W. Figart,	"	"
John Foster,	"	Eating House.
Jacob Bollinger, Bedford Bor.		"
Richard Sill, Harrison,		Tavern.
Johnson Hafer, Bedford tp.		"
Major James Burns, Juniata,		"
Mrs. Eliza Ritz, Clearville,		"
John Dasher, Hopewell,		"
James Eichelberger, Broadtop,		Eating House.
Samuel Miller, Juniata,		Tavern.

S. H. TATE, *Clerk.*

Clerk's Office, Bedford, April 8, 1859.

A LIST OF RETAILERS

OF Foreign and Domestic goods, wares and Merchandise of Bedford County, for the year 1859.

	Class	License.
Bedford Borough.		
Oster, Manspeaker & Carn,	13	10 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.,	13	10 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
Reed & Minnich,	13	10 00
John Alsip,	14	7 00
Miss M. Fetterly,	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Sarah E. Potts,	14	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	14	7 00
Colin Lover,	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
John Arnold,	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley,	14	7 00
George Blymire,	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry,	14	7 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer & Co.,	14	7 00
A. Ferguson & Co.,	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh E. H.	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger E. H.	8	5 00
Bedford Township.		
John B. Furney,	14	7 00
John S. Ritchey Distillery,	4	15 00
Broadtop Township.		
John F. Lowry,	14	7 00
Colerain Township.		
A. C. James,	14	7 00
N. C. Evans,	14	7 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.		
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
John May Jr.,	14	7 00
Daniel R. Anderson,	14	7 00
Thomas Grouden,	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
John Nycum,	14	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	14	7 00
Hopewell Township.		
Henry S. King.	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
Valentine B. Wertz,	14	7 00
John W. Smith,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
Wm. Keyser,	14	7 00
Hillegas & Mowery,	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan,	14	7 00
Liberty Township.		
Lewis Putt,	14	7 00
John Cypher,	14	7 00
Steel & Entriken,	14	7 00
Jacob Fockler,	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.		
Jacob Devore Jr.,	14	7 00
Thomas J. Porter,	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
James R. O'Neal,	14	7 00
Napier Township.		
John Wayde,	14	7 00
Peter Hillegas Distillery,	4	25 00
West Providence Township.		
Jacob Barndollar & Co.,	13	10 00
James M. Barndollar & Son,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.		
Nicholas Koontz,	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
B. F. Horn & Brother,	14	7 00
A. Bunn,	14	7 00
E. Statler & Son,	14	7 00
Colvin & Robison,	14	7 00
John S. Schell,	14	7 00
A. J. Snively,	14	7 00
John Smith,	14	7 00
Miller & Blackburn,	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
F. D. Beegle,	14	7 00
G. B. Amick,	14	7 00
George Hinesling,	14	7 00
G. D. Trout,	14	7 00
John H. Schell,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
Kirk & Fletcher,	14	7 00
Henry C. Lashley,	14	7 00
Union Township.		
John Walter,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
Jacob Brenneman,	14	7 00
C. W. Ricketson,	14	7 00
G. R. Barndollar,	14	7 00
Abraham Bechhoefer,	14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.		
Piper & Scott,	14	7 00
S. R. Oster,	14	7 00
George Kauffman,	14	7 00
D. F. Buck,	14	7 00
D. Beegle,	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners office, in Bedford on Saturday the 7th day of May next.

LEVI AGNEW,

Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year 1859.

April 1, 1859.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Annette Gondon vs. Joseph Gonden.	Fi. Fa. No. 91, February Term, 1859—In the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

February 18, 1859.—The petition of Sheriff Fluke was read and filed, setting forth, that on the above writ, the Sheriff returns a sale of an interest in realty for the sum of $115,00, that a dispute is likely to arise in the distribution of the money, and praying the Court to appoint an auditor to distribute the same, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Shannon, G. W. Benford, Esq. appointed auditor to make a distribution of said money upon usual notice.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 22d day of February, A. D., 1859.

SAM'L H. TATE, Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, inst., where all persons interested can attend.

GEO. W. BENFORD,

April 8, 1859. Auditor.

Dr. John Compher, vs. Ellen Compher.	No. 25, February Term, 1859. in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to the Defendant in the above stated case, that a Subpoena, and alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce has been issued; the last of said writs is returnable, 2d Monday, 14th day of February, next, and that the said Defendant is required to appear on or before the 1st Monday (2d day) of May, next, and answer to the complaint of the Plaintiff as provided for by act of Assembly, and herein fail not.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

April 8, 1859.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to state an account of the Guardianship of Robert Graham, who was the Guardian of George Robb, will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 21st of April, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. JNO. MOWER,

April 8, 1859. *Auditor.*

CANCER CURED,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR LOSS OF BLOOD.

Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Scrofula, Ulcers, &c., cured in a short time, without the knife, by

Dr. MACNICHOL,

(*Colleague of the late Dr. Lounsberry, Dec'd.*)

No. 50. North FIFTH Street, below Arch, Phila.

The remarkable success which has attended the treatment of Cancers, Tumors, &c., by *Dr. MacNichol*, for a number of years past, has attracted the attention, and in many instances has secured the hearty approval of many eminent Physicians in Philadelphia, who are no longer willing to risk the dangers and uncertainties of *cutting*.

Cancer can be Cured!—if properly treated and promptly. A great majority of the cases of Cancer, can be effectually cured. The numerous patients, from every section of the country, who have been cured under this method of treatment is a guarantee of its superiority over every other known system.

Those who may be afflicted with these diseases, and desire further information or advice, will please address *Dr. MacNichol*, when they will receive prompt attention and a Copy of Phamplet, on the treatment of Cancers—free of charge.

White Swelling, Hip Disease, Scorfulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the *Mouth* and *Throat*, Ulcerations of the *Bones*, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, and all diseases of the *Skin*, permanently cured, and proper remedies sent—carefully packed—by Express to any part of the country.

In every case a plain description of the disease is required. Address, DR. MACNICHOL, No. 50 North 5th, St., PHILAD'A. Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Lounsberry & Co's Celebrated *Imperial Depurative*, the best and most reliable Family Medicine of the Nineteenth Century, for the cure of all diseases originating in Impunities of the Blood.

Jan. 28, 1859.—3m.

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1859, before the Judges of the same Court.

On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Philip H. Hoover, late of Juniata township, dec'd, to wit: Catharine, Peggy, Maria, Susanna, Betty, George, Henry, John, William, Philip, and Jacob Hoover, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the first Monday, 2d day of May, next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto, set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1859.

Attest, SAMUEL H. TATE,

WM. S. FLUCK, Sheriff. Clerk.

March 25, 1859.

AUDIT.

JACOB RIFFLE'S ESTATE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine the Exceptions filed to the account of J. C. Riffle Administrator of Jacob Riffle, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said Administrator, will meet the parties interested at the Court House in Bedford on Tuesday the 21st day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all who see proper may attend. FR. JORDAN,

April 1, 1859, Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Elizabeth Mixel, late of Snake Spring Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated to the subscriber living in said Township for settlement.

PHILIP RITCHEY,

April 1, 1859.—* Adm'r.

Save Costs!

I have left my Books, Notes, &c. in the hands of E. D. Barclay, Esq., for collection, All persons interested will call upon him without delay in orde to save costs.

MICHAEL BANNAN.

March 25, 1859.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

Chambersburg

DR. J. S. ESHLEMAN,

RESPECTFUELY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pattonsville and vicinity.

Night calls promptly attended to.

Pattonsville, March 18, 1859.—z

A NEW Supply of Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Drillings, Satinetts, Casimeres, Cotton, &c., just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade Store.

March 4, 1859.

ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP

AGAINST THE WORLD FOR GOOD EARTHENWARE!—Liberal inducements made to wholesale purchasers. All orders addressed to Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa., punctually attended to.

April 8, 1859.—3m. WM. KIRK.

J. & J. M. SHOEMARER have just received a new supply of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Fish, Brooms, Teas, Indigo, Hummel's Essence Coffee Spices, &c., which will be sold cheap.

March 4, 1859.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms; while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.—zz.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES

SOLD IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES

IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PRO. O. J. WOOD for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following.

☞THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance through some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.—*Woman's Advocate*, Philadelphia.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Heir Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly,

S. T. STOCKMAN.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely.—In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.—Yours &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

And sold by all good Druggists.

Jan. 14, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes

HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

And may be consulted at their office,

NO. 190 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

Drs. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation," For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.–1y

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND:

TWELVE PAGES OF POPULAR MUSIC FOR TEN CENTS.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND" is filled with the best Piano Solos, Duets, Songs, Operatic Arias, Polkas, Mazurkas, Quadrills, Waltzes, and every other species of musical composition for Voice and Piano by the best American and European Composers; printed on full-sized music paper, adapted to every grade of performer.

The same quantity of music, procured from the regular publishers would cost more than ten times what we charge.

A year's subscription to 'OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,' will secure new and fashionable music worth at least TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and entirely sufficient for the home circle.

PRICE TEN CENTS, WEEKLY.

Yearly, $5; Half Yearly, $2,50; Quarterly, $1,25 cents. The Volume commenced on the 1st December, 1858.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., PROPRIETORS,
13, Frankfort street, NEW YORK.
March 4, 1859.–1m

GEORGE P. ABBEY. JOHN A. NEFF.

ABBEY & NEFF.

No. 308 North THIRD Street, *(three doors above Vine,)* PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLD HARDWARE STAND.

(ESTABLISHED TWENTY FOUR YEARS.)

Every description of *Building, Mechanical, Farming and Household HARDWARE*, is now in Store, and will be offered at the lowest market prices, to *Cash* and prompt *Six months buyers*. Nails at Manufacturers prices for Cash.

Orders from new customers will receive strict and accurate attention, and all goods sent from this house will be as represented.

☞*Country Merchants*, on their next visit to our city to make their Spring purchases are cordially invited to call an t examine our Stock and Prices before Purchasing.

March 25, 1859.–3m

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 23d of April next, that certain lot of ground late the property of Philip Weisel, dec'd, situate in the corner of John Street and "Watsons addition" containing 77 feet in front on John street and running with the public road 200 feet to an alley.

TERMS: 1–3 to remain in the lot for the use of the widow, one half the balance at the confirmation of the sale and the residue in one year without interest to be secured by Judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage. Possession given immediately.

ABRAHAM WEISEL,
March 25, 1859.–d Guardian.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, on the last will and Testament of Daniel Bussard, late of West Providence Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN SPARKS,
March 25, 1859. Exor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subsubscriber on the estate of Eliel Allen, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

B. H. WALKER, Adm'r.
March 25, 1859. St. Clair tp.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Emanuel Bassler late of Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to them immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BASSLER,
DAVID BOYER,
March 25, 1859. Exors.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the will of Frederick Smith, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of wills of Bedford County—that all persons having claims on said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

HENRY F. SMITH,
G. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Feb. 25, 1859.* Executors.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Catharine Thomas, dec'd. All persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN McCREARY,
Juniata tp., March 11, '59. Adm'r.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

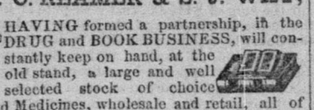
S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice



Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German, Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of histories geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

NYCUM'S IMPROVED CAST-IRON CARRIAGE HUB.

THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far excels all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested, to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been effectually tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the

Greatest Improvements of the Age!

Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unavoidable wear excepted.

This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented sutable for light wheels.

This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the wheel Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the felloes, to get at the damaged part.—The wheel must be then recomposed, the tire re-welded and reset. All this involves a considerable expense and loss of time.

In the present Improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured in an Iron Hub, which consists mainly of two shells fastened together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all

WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.

This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them unusual strength,

LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS,

besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.

The subscriber Agent for Bedford County, will dispose of Township and shop rights, on reasonable terms. WILLIAM O'NEAL Agent.
Feb. 18, 1859. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Reuben Gates vs. Mary C. Gates. } No. 26, February Term, 1859, in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to the Defendant, in the above stated case, that a Subpœna, and alias Subpœna on libel for Divorce, has been issued; the last of said writs is returnable 2d Monday, 14th day of February, next, and that the said Defendant is required to appear on or before the 1st Monday, (2d day) of May, next, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, as provided for by act of Assembly and herein fail not.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*
April 8, 1859.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*.

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance*. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.
June 4, 1858.–zz.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 7, 1857.

Hummel's Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.
June 18, 1858.

LAST NOTICE.

I am determined that unless all persons indebted to me on account, note or otherwise, do not make immediate payment, that their accounts, &c., will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection after the 15th day of March, 1859. This is positively the last notice.

Feb. 25, 1859. G. W. RUPP.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoflus.
Nov. 6, 1857.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST:

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Jo. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—ALSO 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. ALSO 320 ACRES, well timbered and watered, in St. Francis County, Missouri. ALSO 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. ALSO 428 ACRES timbered land, 2 miles south of Rainsburg on the road to Southampton. ALSO 430 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. ALSO five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broad-top coal land. ALSO 110 ACRES of first quality lime stone land a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vondersmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

For the present I may be found at Mrs. Cook's Hotel. WM. M. HALL.
Jan. 7, 1859.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday the 21st of February in the LARGE BRICK BUILDING hereto fore occupied by the Rev. Geo. Aughinbaugh.—The services of Miss S. E. Montgomery, a young Lady of thorough education, and well versed in the "Arts of Teaching," have been procured, to take charge of the Female department.

Persons from different parts of the County, wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, will find it to their advantage by attending this Institution, as special care will be taken with them in the branches taught in the "Common Schools," *under the supervision of the County Superintendent.*

The Session will be divided into two Quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition per quarter:

Primary Branches,	3 00
Common English,	4 00
Higher do	5 00
Classics,	6 25

Students entering before the middle of the Quarter will be charged full Tuition. Those entering after that time will be charged half Tuition. No deduction made unless in cases of protracted sickness

D. O. SHOEMAKER,
Feb. 18, 1859. Principal.

I take pleasure in recommending Mr. Shoemaker to the patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His success as a teacher is well established. I believe him to be fully qualified to teach all the branches he proposes to teach.

Feb. 18, 1859. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partner ship under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857,

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm. Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.–tf.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome article are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets' Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens, Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hoisery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.
Dec. 17, 1858.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.
Dec. 31, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office one door West of the Union Hotel.
Dec, 24, 1858.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and diffiult, diseases must be treated upon analytical principles which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife..*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.
July 30, 1858–1y.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wreser creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now n process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings. The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.
Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 29, 1858.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.
September 3, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.
August6, 1858.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaugh & Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills, Cooking, ten plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article,) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.–1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

RICH FALL GOODS!

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.
Oct. 22, 1858.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.
Bedford, April 30, 1858.

LOOK OUT!

NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce.*
Nov. 19, 1858.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.
Dec. 31, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds. French, German and American Lithograph, and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.
March 7, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of medicine in the village of St. Clairsville, night calls promptly attended to.

Office opposite the St. Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.
Feb. 11, 1859.–6 mo.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles, Extra quality.
Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Aungst 6, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Dec. 17, 59.18

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers o Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs, of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK. IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2,50 per week- Stationery, $5,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa
Oct. 1, 1858.–2y.

CHEAP CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

Great inducements to Purchasers.

THE undersigned having purchased the Store lately owned by Samuel Brown, deceased, offers to the Public a large assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes,* &c., &c.. &c., at the lowest CASH PRICES.

His stock of goods is unsurpassed in every point of excellence, and purchasers need only call and see to be convinced that it is to their interest, to buy at his establishment for CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will make the most advantageous sales, to purchasers, as immediate payments will enable him to make

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Those who wish to secure bargains should not delay giving him a call.

Store Room same as lately occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel. JOHN ALSIP.
March 4, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sheriff's Sale, one lot of Tinner Machines, Hand Tools, Patterns, &c., also the entire lot of Stock and Tin Ware, in the Shop lately occupied by Abraham Hermau—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the Shop formerly occupied by him, on Juliana Street. Notice is further hereby given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me, and any persons having accounts will please present them to Samuel Radebaugh, Esq., for settlement, &c., without delay

Feb. 25, 1859.–3m. SAMUEL BARNHART.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.
April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.
May 22,1857.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.
Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.
March 6, 1857.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.